

Wisconsin Catholic Journal Urges Clemency

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—The official organ of the LaCrosse Catholic diocese, the Register, editorially urged that President Truman grant clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The editorial in the Jan. 15 issue, while not questioning the jury's verdict, stated that "our own national interests as well as the ends of justice" would be served by commutation.

President Truman has until to-

day at noon to act on the plea for commutation of the death sentence in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Attorney General McGranery told the press yesterday that his department was still working on the plea before presenting it to the White House. It is believed that this delay may place the question before the incoming President Eisenhower.

Pleas for clemency are coming in from all parts of the world for the Rosenbergs, who were con-

victed without any evidence against them but solely on the unsupported word of one man, David Greenglass.

Contrary to the impression given to the people by the press, Judge Kaufman and the U. S. prosecuting attorney Irving Saypol, the Rosenbergs were not indicted for "giving Russia our atomic secrets," but solely for "conspiracy to commit espionage." The conspiracy charge removed from the government the necessity of proving that

the Rosenbergs actually ever did commit espionage or ever did transmit anything. There was no evidence of any kind presented during the trial that such had been the case.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Every-hour delegations are going to the U. S. embassy here with the question, "Have the Rosenbergs been reprieved yet?"

The delegations are made up of members of the audiences which

listen to speakers on the Rosenberg Case at Hyde Park, near the embassy. These speeches continue all day and through the evening. New crowds constantly attend, and then vote to send their own delegations to see the U. S. ambassador.

Similar delegations are visiting U. S. consulates in many parts of Britain, the British Committee to Save the Rosenbergs reported. They included prominent mem-

(Continued on Page 6)

'Post', 'World-Telly' Spread the Big Lie

— See Page 3 —

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TWU Rally Here Hears Defense Of Phila. Pact

By ELIHU S. HICKS

The 10,500 Philadelphia transit workers whose five-day strike halted that city's municipal transportation, returned to work yesterday with what Transport Workers Union leaders hailed as "the best contract we ever got." The membership had voted Saturday by 5,239 to 2,255 to accept the contract negotiated by their leaders.

The new contract provides for the 40 hour week and hourly pay increase on an installment basis. The workers get an eight-cent hourly increase now retroactive to 15, and a final seven cents June 15, and a final seven cents June 1954, at which time the "steps" to the 40 hour week will be completed.

In reporting the settlement to a rally of the striking New York bus workers, John F. O'Donnell, TWU general counsel, said these terms—accepted by a majority of the Philadelphia members—were in the originally negotiated agreement which a union minority had rejected last week. O'Donnell declared the strike had been instigated by "two small organized groups" to smash the union.

O'Donnell drew loud applause when he assured the New York strikers that their leadership had no intention of entering into any agreement without the consent of the rank and file.

Many Philadelphia TWU men had accused Quill of engineering a "sell-out" there.

Crime Hearing Told How De Brizzi Milks ILA Local

By GEORGE MORRIS

The New York Crime Commission, renewing its hearings yesterday, heard how Alex De Brizzi's ILA Local 920, Staten Island operated at least since 1929 without a bank account and how its "cash book"—the only financial record, disappeared when the probers asked for it. The evidence was

DUBOIS WINS PEACE AWARD

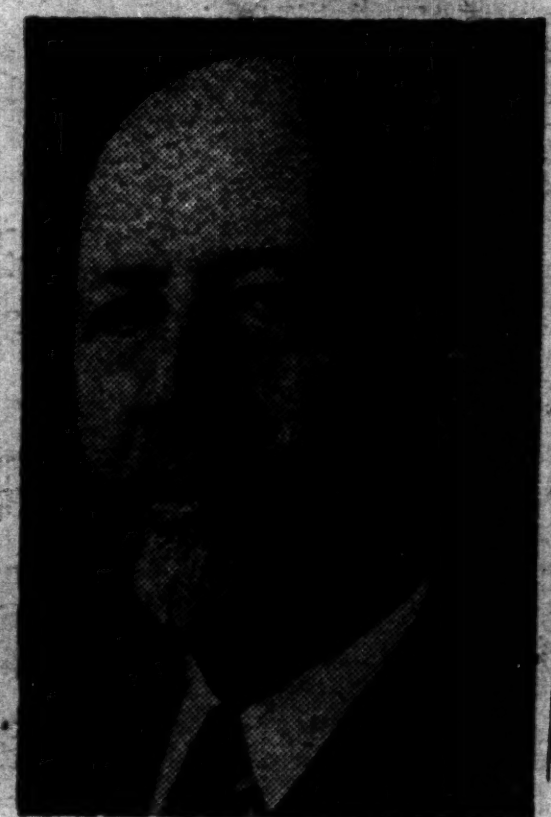
Peace prizes have been awarded by the World Peace Council to 19 artists, painters and writers, from 72 candidates throughout the world.

The jury of nine included the Dean of Canterbury and representatives of other countries, and was headed by Pierre Cot, of France.

The peace prize of honor was awarded to the Bulgarian poet and national hero, Nikola Vaptsarov, killed in the fight against the Nazis.

The first prize was then awarded to the French poet Paul Eluard, who died last month.

Grand International prizes were awarded to the American Negro historian, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; the German film producers Kurt and Jeanne Stern for their film, "Condemned Village"; the Icelandic novelist Laxness; the Mexican engraver Leopold Mendez, and the



DUBOIS

Indian novelist Mulk Raj Anand. Each of the six prizes is worth about \$7,000.

drawn from De Brizzi himself and his secretary-treasurer Joseph B. Franklin, although both had to be warned dozens of times by chairman Joseph Proskauer to give clear answers.

The evidence also showed that DeBrizzi received at least \$2,040 in known "gifts" from the stevedoring companies which he said he found in Christmas greeting envelopes laid on his desk.

In addition to a close look into the affairs of the State Island domain of De Brizzi, who is one of "King" Joe Ryan's top brass and

a vice-president of the Atlantic District Council, the commission also:

- Received a picture of the way the kickback racket and lonesharking operate in the port, from a Negro longshoreman whose name was disclosed only as "Joe" to protect him.
- Received the admission from the Pittston Stevedoring Co. that the previously disclosed total of \$2,805 the company gave in "Christmas" gifts to officers of the International Longshoremen's As-

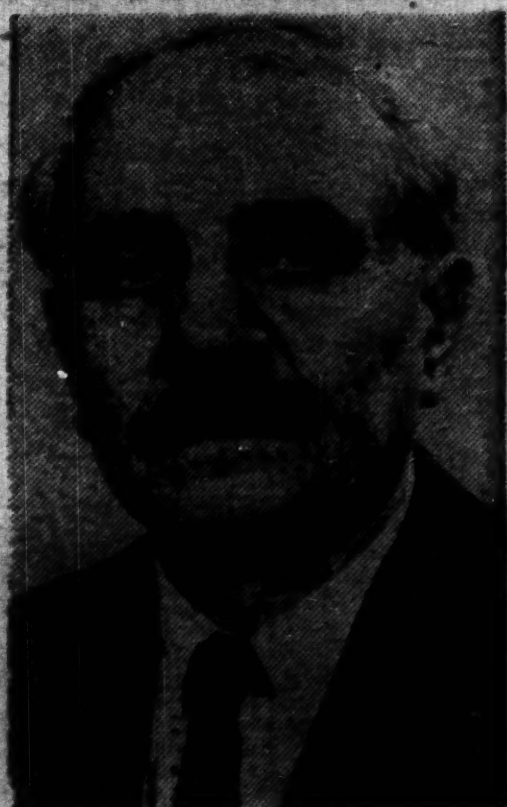
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MINDEL TAKEN ILL, RUSHED TO HOSPITAL

Jacob Mindel, 72, one of the 13 defendants in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, is in the Beekman Downtown hospital after being taken ill yesterday afternoon. Mindel collapsed while he awaited the verdict of the jury.

The elderly Communist leader was at first taken to an empty jury room for first aid, and his physician, whom he had consulted earlier in the day, was notified of his sudden illness. He was later placed on a stretcher, placed in an ambulance and transported to the hospital.

He was later removed to Mt. Sinai Hospital, with the permission of Judge Edward Dimock.



JACOB MINDEL

Smith Act Jury Still Out

By HARRY RAYMOND

The six men and six women of the Foley Square Smith Act trial jury were declared yesterday to have set a new record for deliberations in the Federal courts of the New York southern district. At 6:23 p.m. the jury had been out 100 hours and had not yet

reached a verdict in the case of the 13 Communists accused of "conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence."

Courthouse employees said they could not recall another case in the Federal court here during the last 20 years in which the jury stayed out longer than 72 hours.

In the present case the jury began its fifth day of deliberations at 2:23 p.m. yesterday.

After breaking off discussions at 10 p.m. Sunday, the jurors returned in a chartered bus to the Hotel Knickerbocker, where a special wing of rooms is reserved for them. They returned to the jury room at 10 yesterday morning.

When the court session opened, Judge Edward J. Dimock declared

he would not sign a defense order for five of the city's commercial newspapers and two TV stations to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for photographing jurors when they entered the courthouse Friday.

The judge had said on Thursday he would "entertain an application to punish for contempt" if any news photographers attempted to take pictures of the jurors "before the verdict is given."

The jury spent most of the day reexamining testimony of the 9½-month trial. By 4:30 p.m., the jury had sent 16 communications asking for testimony be re-read to them or to examine exhibits.

Shortly after the jury returned (Continued on Page 6)

'WORKER' BIRTHDAY FETES IN MANY CITIES OPEN SUB DRIVE

The 29th anniversary of the

Daily Worker was celebrated over the weekend in Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, as well as in several cities of the midwest.

Every one of these celebrations served to launch the 1953 circulation campaign.

The Boston gathering, a concert at the Boston Conservatory of Music auditorium, was a gripping affair, featuring songs of the Rosenbergs by Martha Schlumme

and a brief address by Milton Howard.

Chairman was William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle, one of the oldest Negro papers in the area.

It was preceded by a conference of Freedom of the Press groups in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which mapped out plans for jacking up circulation in New England by substantial margins in the current campaign.

Conferees brought in 30 Worker subs and 5 for the Daily Worker to start the campaign.

Some 250 people attended the anniversary concert in Philadelphia, which was addressed by Foreign Affairs editor John Pittman and chaired by Augusta Strong, Negro woman leader associated with the Pennsylvania Worker.

The gathering also celebrated the birthday of veteran Philadel-

(Continued on Page 6)

LEADERS IN ITALY URGE: CLEMENCY

Among the noted Italians who have appealed to President Truman to save the lives of the framed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are the following:

Pietro Nenni, General Secretary of the Socialist Party
Fernando Santi, Deputy of the Italian Parliament, Secretary General, Italian General Confederation of Labor
Piero Calamandrei, Lawyer, Editor of the monthly *Il Ponte*, and Social Democratic member of Parliament
Luigi Rosso, friend and pupil of Croce, well known critic, editor of one of the most important cultural magazines of Europe, *Belfagor*
Luciano Emmer, film director, guest of the Italian film festival in the United States
Tomaso Smith, director of *Pace Sera*
Finocchiaro Aprile
Deputy Benedetti
Deputy Marchesi
Deputy Banfi
Prof. Luigi Rosso
Prof. Carlo Scarfoglio
Prof. Romano Bilenchi, Director of *Il Nuovo Corriere di Firenze*
Corrado de Vita, Director of *Milano Sera*
Maria Antonietta Maciocchi, Directress of *Noi Donne*
Prof. Natolino Sapegno
Prof. Alessandro Levi
Prof. R. Bianchi Bandinelli
Prof. Attilio Ascarelli
Prof. Delio Cantimori
Prof. Cesare Luporini
Dr. Amica Mondolfo, Director of National Library of Firenze

Spokane Church Council Plans Aid to Rosenbergs

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 19.—The Spokane Council of Churches has agreed to act in the campaign to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, it was made known here by the Civil Rights Congress. The CRC reported that a spokesman for the Council of Churches

Churchmen Sign Newspaper Plea

CHICAGO.—Twenty community newspapers here this week carried an appeal for Presidential clemency in the Rosenberg case, signed by 17 church, labor and community leaders.

The large ad, appearing in North Side papers, stated that there were differences among the signers on the question of the Rosenbergs' alleged guilt, "but all of us believe that the death sentence is too harsh."

Church leaders signing the statement were: Alexander A. Balden, Rabbi Joseph Buchler, Rev. Albert W. Buck, Rabbi David Graubart, Rev. Joseph P. King, Rabbi Aaron M. Rine, Rev. Philip G. Van Zandt, Rev. Maurice E. Wagner, Rabbi S. Burr Yampol.

Presbyterians Call for Mercy

CHICAGO.—Parishioners of the Olivet Presbyterian Church this week asked President Truman to spare the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg "as an act of Christian mercy."

The appeal to Truman, signed by a church elder, R. E. Baur, asked the President for clemency on the basis that "it will strengthen our struggle against world communism."

The letter was sent after the pastor, Rev. Alva Tompkins, delivered a sermon on the Rosenberg case. The church members said they do not question the guilt of the Rosenbergs, "but we know that the judge who gave them the extreme penalty was but appeasing our hysteria."

in the union papers

SILENCE IN THE SENATE

It should not be too surprising that not a single voice was raised in the Senate in objection to the seating of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.).

Each of his colleagues had been given copies of a report by the Senate Elections subcommittee which investigated McCarthy's dubious financial transactions. That report raised serious questions as to the fitness of the junior Senator from Wisconsin.

It dealt with evidence that he had used campaign contributions to speculate in the commodity markets. It told the sordid story of how McCarthy had accepted a \$10,000 fee from the Lustron Corporation for writing a pamphlet on housing at a time when that outfit was seeking huge loans from the RFC. It listed all sorts of questionable financial deals with banks, relatives and office associates, which are bound to give rise to suspicion that the Senator might have been trying to evade tax responsibility.

Yet this report was quietly shunted to the Senate Rules Committee, loaded with McCarthy's friends, and not a single Senator rose to challenge McCarthy's right to take his seat.

When a man like McCarthy can get re-elected; when Senators like Tydings and Benton, who stood up to his sneers, can get defeated, it is no wonder that the political courage of other Senators should sink to such a low ebb.

The instinct of self-preservation is still all-powerful in politics. In the long run, however, this incident will not help to preserve the good name of the United States Senate.

—AFL News-Reporter

Minister in Paterson, N.J. Asks Clemency

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Rev. Randall C. Mason, pastor of the First Congregational church of Paterson, and chairman of the Citizens' Committee Against Discrimination, called for clemency for the Rosenbergs in a letter to *The Morning Call* of Paterson.

His letter is one of several which appeared in *The Morning Call* last week in response to the editor's appeal for letters from readers stating their opinion. Previously the newspaper published a full-page ad sponsored by the Paterson Committee for Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Rev. Mason in his letter declared, "I am against the killing of the Rosenbergs," stating his belief that it was "against the law of God," and "unjustified in the light of other sentences passed in similar cases."

George D. Rosenstone, author of another letter, appearing in Friday's issue of *The Morning Call*, asked how believers of any religious faith could "cast aside their heartfelt beliefs" in favor of the death sentence.

"I am against capital punishment because almighty God does not believe in killing," he said.

Bill of Rights Parley Here on Jan. 30-31

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will hold a two-day conference and forum on "The Bill of Rights—Sublime Risk of Free Men" during National Youth Week, Jan. 30-31.

Dr. Clark Foreman, committee director, announced that on Friday, Jan. 30, at 8:30 p.m. at Carnegie Hall, there will be presented a dramatization "The First Ten Amendments," a musical performance entitled "The Bill of Rights," also a principal address on "The Bill of Rights in American History" to be given by a distinguished guest to be announced later.

Announcement also was made by Dr. Foreman that on Saturday morning Jan. 31, between 1 o'clock and 12 noon, four panel discussions

and Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sponsors of the conference include:

Rabbi Michael Alper, Hebrew Union College; Prof. Stringfellow Barr, University of Virginia; Rev. George A. Buttrick, Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church; Dean Frank Carthy, Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, executive secretary, Brooklyn division of the Protestant Council of the City of New York; Rev. Rufus Cornelison, New Brunswick, N. J.; Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Central Methodist Church, Detroit, and Earl Dickerson, attorney.

Also: Prof. Albert Einstein; Rev. Phillips Fackler Elliott, First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York University; Rev. Milton A. Galamison, Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; Jess Gitt, editor, *York Gazette and Daily*; Prof. Hadley Cantril, Princeton University; Rev. C. Lennart Carlson, director, Christian Education, Diocese of Rhode Island, and Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, editor, *The Reconstructionist*.

Also: Prof. Fowler Harper, Yale Law School; James Imbrie, retired investment banker; Leo Lionni, artist; Rev. Dr. John A. Mackay, president, Princeton Theological Seminary; Rev. Edwin McNeil Potat, chairman, POAU; Clarence E. Pickett, honorary secretary, American Friends Service Committee; Rabbi Joachim Prinz, Newark, N. J.; Prof. Paul Sicherer, Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Robert W. Searle, editor, *Protestant World*; Rev. Guy Emery Shipley, editor, *The Churchman*; William L. Shirer, author; Prof. Paul Tillich, Union Theological Seminary, and Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn.



FOREMAN

will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, 12 West 12 St., as follows:

First Forum: Academic Freedom. Report on current infringements of academic freedom. Who is behind the attacks on public schools? What can we do to maintain freedom in education? Participants: Prof. Derk Bodde, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Scott Buchanan, former dean of St. Johns College; Prof. Robert S. Cohen, Wesleyan University and Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton University.

Second Forum: Freedom of the Arts. Current limitations on the arts. Cultural cost of censorship and blacklisting. What can be done to restore freedom in the arts? Participants: Matthew Josephson, author; Merale Miller, author; Ben Shahn, artist; James T. Soby, art director and Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, economist.

Third Forum: The Political Use of Fear. The psychological explanation. Current curbs on our freedom. What we can do to hold to our constitutional rights. Participants: Rev. Malcolm R. Evans, Spencer Memorial Presbyterian Church; Carey McWilliams, editorial director, *The Nation*; Canon Robert D. Smith, Welfare Council of New Jersey; I. F. Sone, author and Dr. Lawrence J. Rouse, psychiatrist, head of Physicians Forum of New York.

Fourth Forum: Loyalty and the Fifth Amendment. Religious and moral foundations for the Bill of Rights. Loyalty tests in government service, unions, professions and private enterprise. The Fifth Amendment as a protection for the innocent. Participants: Judge Hubert Delany, Court of Domestic Relations, New York City; Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale Law School, and Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president, Amherst College.

The general session on Saturday afternoon will open after a buffet luncheon. The topic will be: "What We Can Do to Uphold the Bill of Rights." This discussion will include: (1) Religious and moral necessity for freedom of conscience, (2) Constitutional limits to Congressional inquiry, (3) Organized expression of support for the Bill of Rights. Participants will be: Prof. Paul L. Lehmann, Princeton Theological Seminary; Frank Lloyd Wright, architect,

Push Plea for Rosenbergs in New Jersey

NEWARK

A 43-CAR MOTORCADE toured the city's business and residential areas here last week with the message "Clemency for the Rosenbergs." The motorcade, organized by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, was carried through despite a freezing rain, and FBI attempts at intimidation by taking pictures.

Thousands of leaflets "The People Speak Out on the Rosenberg Case" were distributed over the weekend in Newark.

Dr. Leonard Tushnet led the New Jersey delegation to Washington that visited congressmen and senators on Jan. 5. Several carloads of Jersey residents drove to Washington during the week, to help man the picket line, in the round-the-clock vigil in front of the White House.

IN ASBURY PARK a half hour radio program dramatizing the fight to save the Rosenbergs was broadcast over WJLK. A quarter page ad appeared in the Asbury Park Press, and more than 3,000 leaflets on the case were distributed in the past two weeks.

In Trenton, 11 community leaders issued an open appeal to the President urging clemency for the two. This was the first time Trenton papers have reported the growing movement for clemency in the Trenton area.

THE PRESS SPREADS THE BIG LIE ABOUT 'PURGES'

'Post' Searches for A Bulgaria Angle

By BERNARD BURTON

The New York Post was in a bad way yesterday. It ran a big headline: PURGE STRIKES BULGARIA, and the most it could make out of the story was that a trial was opening in Sofia of 10 men charged with being spies and wreckers working for U. S. Intelligence forces.

In its final edition, the Post gave the story about Bulgaria the headline: "Drive on Jews Spreading."

The Post was not able to manufacture a single lie about "anti-Semitism" in this case as it sought to do when spies and assassins were caught red-handed in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and East

Germany. One can only suppose the Post is frantically searching through the background of the 10 accused to find out if one or more of them might be Jewish.

That's really all the paper has needed in the other cases to splash its wild lies about a non-existent "anti-Semitism." We do not know whether any of the 10 Bulgarian are Jewish. We do know (and the Post knows it too) that in this case, as in the other cases, nobody is being brought to trial because he is a Jew, Mohammedan or anything else. They are being brought to trial for criminal acts of espionage and terror.

However, just in case the Post is still searching for an "anti-Semitic" angle we can provide them some background about Jewish life in the People's Democracy of Bulgaria, where in the days of the monarchy Jews had been persecuted, ghettoized and had lived under constant fear of pogromist terror.

Here's an example of how it goes today (attention: Joseph Lash, Post "expert" on "anti-Semitism").

The latest issue of Jewish News, published in Sofia, Bulgaria, to arrive here is dated Dec. 10. Two of its four pages are devoted to pictures and biographies of 25 Jewish candidates to city and regional Soviets. Those named and photographed as candidates to the Sofia Soviet are Joseph S. Pilov, Zachary Abramov Zachariyev, Chiam Nicim Benadov and Jacques Solomon Albuchaire.

Among the candidates for the Soviets of other cities and regions (Continued on Page 6)

'World-Telly' Tries 'Confession' Racket

The World-Telegram jumped full swing into the lie-manufacturing campaign yesterday. It dug up somebody and frontpaged him in a "first in a series" of lies (as told to ex-wrestler David Snell) about "anti-Semitism" in the Soviet Union. This fable inventor (for a slight fee) produces some whoopers in his first piece. Here are a couple of examples produced by Herschel Weinrauch, as told to Snell:

According to Weinrauch, "Jews fled from Biro-Bidjan (the autonomous Jewish region in the USSR) as from a fire or plague. Fully half the population there were

arrested. Only a few remained."

Trouble with Weinrauch or Snell or both is that they fail to keep up with even anti-Communist reports on the Soviet Union. For example, there is the report published on Dec. 26 in Davar, official publication of the Histadruth, Israeli labor federation.

Davar refutes a report that was being circulated to the effect that Biro-Bidjan was being liquidated. It notes that this report had originated with "an anti-Semitic radio station at the beginning of 1952."

Says Davar: "During the Prague trial articles on Biro-Bidjan appeared twice in Pravda (official organ (Continued on Page 6))



MCCARTHY

MCCARTHY WINS CLUSTER OF THE FLEEING RABBIT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—For discretion in action, above and beyond the call of duty, it is hereby recommended that another Distinguished Flying Cross be awarded to Capt. Joseph R. McCarthy, U. S. Marine Corps, retired, now junior Senator from Wisconsin.

Capt. McCarthy showed exemplary understanding of the art of cover and concealment Sunday night, Jan. 18, in avoiding a verbal battle on a teen-agers' quiz program, entitled "Youth Wants to Know."

All was in readiness at the NBC TV studio. The teen-agers were there. Theodore Granik, the moderator, was there. Even the American Legion was there. But Capt. McCarthy didn't show.

Later he telephoned to say he had become "confused," about the time and place. He insisted he'd be right over. Capt. McCarthy, who on Dec. 29 got six war-time decorations (at his own request), was not to be frightened by a bunch of kids with embarrassing questions. But time dragged on and eventually it became painfully clear that the doughty captain had taken a powder.

The teen-agers decided to conduct their questioning of the Captain "in absentia." To an empty chair the young people asked how some one could earn \$60,000 in four years, yet save \$172,000. They also asked pertinent questions about the obligation of a Senator to uphold the Bill of Rights instead of tearing around assassinating the characters of individuals who didn't agree with him.

The empty chair made no reply, of course; but the young quizzers seemed to know all the answers. Veteran military men observing the flank and frontal attacks of the youth were unanimous in the opinion that Capt. McCarthy, by staying away, had shown tremendous discretion, which as everybody knows is the better part of valor.

There was general agreement that the captain ought to get another medal, this one with a cluster of fleeing rabbits.

2 Accused as Spies Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Two veterans pleaded innocent today to charges of spying for Russia.

Otto Verber and Kurt L. Ponger, both of New York, replied "not guilty" when arraigned before Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff.

Holtzoff set March 2 as tentative trial date.

Verber and Ponger were accused of giving U. S. military secrets to Yuri V. Novikov, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy here, who left the country today at the request of the State Department. Novikov was accompanied by his wife and their six-month-old daughter.

Bare Nazi Past of First of 10 Spies at Sofia Trial

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Ten Bulgarians went on trial in a Sofia court on charges of plotting a U. S.-directed "counter-revolution" against the Bulgarian Government. The first of the defendants questioned, Todor Christov, was described as an ex-officer under the mon-

Ask Paterson School, Housing Posts for Negroes

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 19.—The Citizens Committee, organized by civic, religious and labor members of this city, has challenged Mayor Lester F. Titus as to why no Negroes have been named to either the Board of Education or the Housing Authority.

Organized around the successful campaign recently for a discrimination-free swimming pool, the committee decided last week to become a continuing body.

It voted unanimously to write to the Mayor after hearing Edward Hardy of the Committee for Negro Participation report that no Negroes had been appointed to any board this year. All appointments must be made by Feb. 1.

Motion for the letter to the Mayor was made by Chris Frawley of the Passaic County CIO Council, and seconded by Mrs. Carl Joseph of the League of Women Voters.

A motion by Mrs. Doris Grundfest, of B'nai B'rith, that a proposed ordinance be drafted condemning discrimination and giving the Board of Aldermen power to revoke licenses of businesses that discriminate, was also unanimously approved.

The committee decided to hold a mass meeting during Brotherhood month, at which there would be a report on progress toward building the public swimming pool, which was approved at a voters' referendum after private pools persisted in jimcrow practices.

Mrs. Grundfest announced that Dye Workers Local 1733 had appointed a member to the Citizens Committee, following invitations to several organizations to join it.

archy who was sent to Germany in 1942 to conferences at the Nazi propaganda ministry.

Christov and two other defendants, it was brought out, were sent by the spy ring to contact American espionage headquarters in Turkey.

In Istanbul, Christov was instructed by a U. S. intelligence man how to use invisible ink, radio and micro-photographic equipment. Then the indictment stated. Christov returned to Bulgaria with false papers, photographic equipment, revolvers, K-rations, and money, slipping across the frontier with the connivance of Turkish frontier police.

Committee Greet Stachel on Birthday

The National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims has sent a birthday telegram, signed by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, chairman and Carl Marzani, treasurer, to Jacob Stachel, PMB 8659, Danbury, Conn., who is completing his second year of imprisonment in the Danbury Federal Prison. The Amnesty Committee urged all friends of freedom and civil liberties express their solidarity with the victims of the Smith Act by writing to the President urging amnesty for Stachel and the other 10 Communist leaders, sending a copy to Stachel, as well as a greeting to Stachel upon his birthday.

Bias in Seattle Municipal Jobs Bared

SEATTLE, Jan. 18.—Seattle's record of Negro employment in municipal departments and publicly owned utilities is one of the worst of any major city north of the Mason-Dixon line.

This charge is made by a special jobs committee of the Seattle Negro Labor Council as the result of an incomplete survey. The council has made municipal employment a part of its immediate jobs program along with the national concentrations at Sears, airlines and railroads.

All department heads interviewed so far maintain they do not follow a policy of discrimination but also admit that practically no Negroes are employed. This is particularly true of women clerical workers and in skilled occupations. All also point out that they can employ workers only through the Civil Service Commission.

Members of the Council committee include Paul Bowen, Mrs. Jerline Ware, James McDaniel and Lester Mims. The committee met with Seattle Transit and officials of the AFL Street Car Men's Union. They found that the company reports only two Negro drivers out of some 1,000 needed for its 307 trolley and 252 motor buses. None are employed in any other capacity.

RIEVE CALLS FOR CHANGES IN ESCALATOR CLAUSES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (FP).—Emil Rieve, president of Textile Workers Union and chairman of the CIO Committee on Economic Policy declared Friday that the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index, effective with the January index, will make it necessary for unions with escalator clauses "immediately" to renegotiate these clauses.

The statement was interpreted as strengthening the demand of CIO president Walter P. Reuther that auto companies reopen their contracts with the United Auto Workers, of which he is head.

Rieve declared: "The bureau's recent issuance of a memorandum on procedure

for the adaptation of wage escalator clauses to the new index is a regrettable and ill-advised departure from the traditional policy of non-intervention in collective bargaining."

He demanded that the bureau make available more details about the change in the index itself. He also demanded issuance of a parallel index which would take into account the cost of taxes to consumers.

The change of the base period for figuring price changes from 1935-39 to 1947-49 will make a one-point variation in the index represent a "larger percentage change in the revised index" than in the old one, Rieve said.

Labor Body Urges Pleas to Eisenhower to Meet Joseph Stalin

Samuel Freedman, chairman of New York Labor Conference for Peace, announced yesterday that the organization was launching a postcard campaign among the working people of New York calling on President-elect Eisenhower to accept Premier Stalin's Christ-

mas Eve offer to meet and negotiate to ease world tensions.

Freedman said that trade union peace committees in independent CIO and AFL unions have already agreed to distribute 10,000 postcards, together with 25,000 copies of a leaflet that features

Stalin's answers to the four questions put to him by New York Times correspondent, James Roston.

Postcards and leaflets are available at small cost at the New York Labor Conference for Peace, 111 W. 42 St., Phone OXford 5-2390.

Main ILGWU Issue: No Garment Pay Hike Since 1946, While Living Cost Rose 37%

WITH THE NEXT CONVENTION of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union set for May 18, the union's members are now in the midst of an election campaign for local officers and delegates to the parley.

The question that dominates interest among the members is, unquestionably, wages. This is not only because it is natural for workers to place wages at the top of their list of issues, but because the problem has become a doubly serious one in the ladies' garment shops.

Since the lifting of price controls in June, 1946, the weekly earnings of the great majority of the ILGWU's members stood still or declined while the cost of living went up 37 percent.

A WORKER in auto, steel, electrical or coal mining can appreciate what the plight of a garment worker is if he looks back to the raises he won since 1946 and tries to imagine what might have happened to his living standard if he got no increases, or suffered a monetary cut.

That was also the picture nearly three years ago when the ILGWU held its last convention. But that convention practically ignored the wage question during its 10 days of deliberations. Now, three years later, with the government's price index up another 20 points, the situation is far more serious. The ladies' garment workers, once in the higher wage brackets and boastful pioneers in the fight for union conditions, have slipped to among the lower-paid workers in the country.

Is this a biased view? Is this just "left wing slander," as officials of the ILGWU are quick to say every time they are confronted with the charge? Let me call attention to the government's own facts—the same source from which the union gets its facts. The following table shows weekly and hourly earnings for dress workers of

World of Labor

by George Morris



the whole country, union and non-union:

Year	Weekly Earnings	Hourly
1946 (approximately same as '47)		
1947	46.68	1.35
1948	48.72	1.40
1949	47.70	1.37
1950	48.09	1.38
1951	50.65	1.44
1952 (July)	48.06	1.39

On coats, suits and skirts, the highest-paid sector of the ILGWU, the picture is about the same, showing earnings of \$68 a week in the 1946-47 period at \$1.95 an hour, ranging from a low of \$63 to a high of \$70 a week at hourly rates running from \$1.90 to \$1.96 since then. But during 1952 (with figures still incomplete) earnings among cloak and suit workers ranged from \$54 to \$71 a week at an hourly rate of \$1.76 to \$2.

THE SITUATION in New York City, where more than half of the union's membership is concentrated, shows the same picture. Dress workers in June, 1946, earned \$63.79 a week. The earnings have been running about the same for the seven year period with hardly a change in hourly rates.

Cloak workers in New York earned an average of \$83.58 in 1946—\$79.85 in 1952.

Thus earnings hardly changed, and even fell, in face of a rise of 52 points in the government's BLS index, which, as the AFL charges, understates the rise in the cost of living.

An economic survey shows that New York dress workers would need a raise of \$23.60 a

week, or 36 percent, just to maintain their 1946 purchasing power; coat and suit workers, \$39.60 or nearly 50 percent; children's outerwear, \$16.35 or 30 percent; underwear and nightwear, \$8.91 or by nearly 19 percent, and so on with the other sections of the industry.

These figures are instructive from several standpoints.

First, they show the big margin of difference between wage scales in New York and areas outside. The figures for the country, it must be borne in mind, include those of New York which bring the general average up substantially. Without New York's those "out-of-town" earnings (union and non-union) are obviously much lower.

THE FACT REMAINS that the ILGWU has not lifted the earnings of areas outside New York to anywhere near what other workers get. Those low wages, often half of what New Yorkers earn, are like a millstone around the neck of the ILGWU's membership as a whole. Firms are encouraged to run away from the big city centers.

The influence of the unorganized shops is only part of the explanation. A much larger number of garment workers are employed in the unionized "out-of-town." But the earnings and rates of those workers are not much above the non-union shops. The ILGWU, often, just provides a union label for non-union conditions.

Second, those figures show that such raises as the workers have obtained in recent years were simply thrown into a con-

tainer without a bottom. They don't show up in the pay envelope or in the per hour rate. They have been eaten up in settlement of the piece-work rates and the big majority of the workers are on piece-work.

New York dress workers, for example, have negotiated raises totaling 30 percent during and since the war. To make "sure" those rates don't evaporate, it was agreed that after the employer computes the piece-work earnings, he adds 30 percent to the total. The raise evaporated, nevertheless.

This writer was shown one case where a skilled dress operator some years back, when a raise of 7 percent was added to his pay, paid income tax on \$4,500; when it rose to 14 percent, he paid a tax on \$4,000, and when the raise totaled as now, 30 percent, he paid income tax on \$3,400.

THIRD, those figures show what a policy of "statesmanship"—concern first for the welfare of the employers—leads to. Every year when it is pointed out that the ILGWU stands still or slides back on wages, the leaders say that "this is not the time" to ask for a raise, "the industry can't afford it." This is really a theory that garment workers are doomed to a permanent standstill or decline on wages, because the industry from a business standpoint is seldom in a better position than it is now.

Isn't it time to start from the standpoint of the workers—that ILGWU members are entitled at least to keep up with the earnings of workers in other industries—most of which began to organize when the ILGWU was 35-40 years old?

The key issue in the current ILGWU elections and the real test of its coming convention in Chicago, say the rank and file groups of the ILGWU, is what the union will do about its scandalous wage situation and those problems that closely affect the earnings of its members.

(We will go further into this tomorrow.)

Letters from Readers

A Doctor in The 1938 Trial

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

The current propaganda barrage, which would have us believe that there is a growing anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe, and indeed, the Soviet Union itself, sent me into a library to refer to the verbatim report of the Court proceedings of the "Moscow trials" of 1938.

In that trial 21 defendants, both high and low, were tried for the highest crime of sabotage (wrecking) of the government.

One of the defendants was Dr. Lev G. Levin, a 68-year old physician who had been well-respected and honored for 40 years of practice by being assigned to attend the medical needs of high dignitaries of the Soviet, including Maxim Gorky.

Is it possible that a doctor could actually kill a patient? Dr. Levin's testimony, given in open Court, to which our Ambassador witnessed (and which he later wrote was very fair), indicates it is possible.

Dr. Levin told the open Court how he joined in a conspiracy to kill high officials and in fact succeeded! It was not necessary to inject poisonous fluids into a victim's system. Instead, the conspirators treated the victims incorrectly and deliberately following a preconceived plan. One ailing person whose heart was weak was encouraged to exert himself; another who had tuberculosis and was subject to bronchial weakness was permitted to remain in drafts and died shortly afterwards of pneumonia.

In 40 pages of testimony the doctor explained how he was first bribed and then threatened to join the plot. In his case he was ordered to do his treachery by the Commissar of Interior Yagoda (a co-defendant) who warned him that he could turn to no one for relief. Admitting he was a coward, Dr. Levin was found guilty by the Court and sentenced to death.

—J. B. S.

Hearing on Mrs. Figueiredo Set for Today

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born yesterday urged letters and telegrams be sent to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., protesting the attempt to deport Mrs. Eulalia Figueiredo to Portugal, where the faces persecution and possible death.

Mrs. Figueiredo, 42, was brought to this country as a child of 10. At 18 she was a member of a strike committee during the big New Bedford textile strike of 1928.

Two years ago the Justice Department instituted deportation proceedings against her because of her alleged political beliefs.

Since Jan. 2, Mrs. Figueiredo has been held without bail on Ellis Island.

Today (Tuesday), at 10 a.m., she will appear in Room 506, Federal District Court, Foley Square, when argument on a writ of habeas corpus will be heard.

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From Jail to Minister of Justice

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEKING

CHINA's Minister of Justice is a handsome woman in her middle years, not a member of the Communist Party but one of those many, independent figures who play such a big role in public life here. She had been a well-known lawyer, and lived in Chungking for eight years prior to the liberation. It was in 1935 that Chiang Kai-shek had jailed her for too patriotic opposition to Japanese aggression.

Her name is Shih Liaing, and to her I brought many questions that that arise in the minds of Americans when all the horror stories and atrocity propaganda about "Red China" is thrown at them day after day on the radio and in the press.

Later I was able to see how Chinese courts work in two different cities, and what a Chinese prison looks like. Her general introduction to the functioning of justice in China proved very useful.

Her ministry is separated from that of public security: it deals solely with the administration of justice. When I commented on the fact that such a high task fell on the shoulders of a woman, her reply was a double one. As a matter of fact, there are several women ministers in the Central People's Gov-

ernment—Li Teh-chuan, the Minister of Public Health, and Ho Hsiang-nan, in charge of overseas affairs. At least 230 or so women occupy major posts in the government as a whole. As for her own job: "Especially when such a responsibility is shouldered by a woman, it must be done firmly," she smiled.

But it just isn't true, she continued, that people are arrested at random, that all former Kuomintangists are jailed, that businessmen are kidnaped or that mass trials and lawless executions take place just like that. Those are the fictions of Time Magazine, nothing more.

IN ACTUAL FACT, personal liberty is the rule in China. There is no censorship of mail, no personal search without warrant, and the secret service can only investigate on the basis of serious evidence. People come to trial only for crimes that are amply proven in a system of lawful courts, now existing in almost all the 2,176 hsien, or counties of China.

"We do not arrest people without ample evidence," she said. The instigators of counter-revolutionary crimes are treated most severely, if the evidence requires it; those who have been forced to take part in crimes against their will are re-educ-

ated. The rule is always leniency and often commutation of sentence for those who by their deeds show they have reformed.

She outlined five types of criminals against whom the justice of China is directed.

The first are secret agents of the old order who actively organize and carry out such crimes as murder; there are cases of KMT gangsters who had personally murdered no less than 1,300 workers.

The second are the chiefs of bandit gangs, who even after the Liberation roamed the outlying areas of the country, preying on villages and on commerce.

The third are active organizers of counter-revolutionary acts.

The fourth are the despots of the villages, usually landlords, who carried out specific crimes in the past the nature of which can be proven by the concrete testimony of the people who suffered them.

The fifth are the gangsters who prey on the superstitious or religious beliefs of the people, such as monks who perpetrate rape in the name of healing or overcoming sterility.

SHIH LIANG gave an example from Hsichow which she herself had investigated. It was

the case of an old woman whom a landlord had persecuted viciously: he had killed her son, and kidnaped her daughter-in-law, and cut off her own arm. For 15 years, this old woman had suppressed her revenge, but she had buried and preserved the arm.

After the Liberation, the landlord was accused of the crimes. He denied them, but after the indictment he attempted to murder the plaintiff: Minister Shih Liang was present when the old woman presented the arm to an astonished and outraged village court.

It is in such cases and against all concrete actions favoring the restoration of conditions in which such things could take place that the justice of People's China is merciless.

To Commemorate Stalingrad

The tenth anniversary of the victory of the Soviet forces at Stalingrad will be celebrated at a rally and concert Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8. The event is sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and will be held at the Manhattan Plaza, 60 East Fourth St., beginning at 5 p.m.

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THE NEW PRESIDENT

WHEN DWIGHT G. EISENHOWER raises his right hand today and takes the oath of office on the plaza before the Capitol, we wonder if through his mind there will flash the recollection of his own words, delivered in Detroit on Oct. 25:

"To bring the Korean war to an early and honorable end—that is my pledge to the American people."

For despite the millions of dollars which Wall Street corporations poured into Eisenhower's campaign, despite the glamor of the general who led our country's armed forces to victory over the Hitlerite axis, it was this pledge, repeatedly uttered from the campaign platforms, which won him millions of votes and brought him to power.

Cannily, skilfully, Eisenhower identified himself with the peace strivings of the people.

"The people of America do not want war," he proclaimed at Philadelphia on Sept. 4. "Peace is also the deepest desire in the hearts of average men and women in every land."

In Tampa on Sept. 3, Eisenhower stated:

"I declare to you, if we will place before us the moral and spiritual standards of our founding fathers, if we would show the world in our daily . . . acts, the first great step would be the preservation and building of peace."

And so on, at Birmingham, at Abilene, at Los Angeles, at Milwaukee, and via television into millions of homes from end of the country to the other.

Today upon the shoulders of Dwight G. Eisenhower falls the mantle of the most powerful office in the world. From this hour he is in a position to redeem his pledges to the people and end the war in Korea.

He has the power to take those actions which can lead to the relaxing of world tensions, break off the cold war, and build, as he promised, "a prosperity not based on war."

But he has no intention of doing so. This is as clear as the five stars on his epaulet. His public statements after his return from Korea (and after he was safely elected) gave not a whit of hope to parents anxiously watching the casualty lists. He rushed off, after his return, to confer with Gen. MacArthur, whose passion for spreading the war is well known. Newsmen close to Eisenhower interpreted his remarks at that time as presaging a stepping-up of the war in Korea.

A few days later, Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union offered to confer with Eisenhower on the solution of differences between his country and ours. He offered, moreover, to cooperate in ending the war in Korea. But Eisenhower ignored these offers — or rather, speaking through his Secretary of State, he brushed them aside as "not concrete."

Millions of labor and Negro voters, recognizing the hypocrisy of the Eisenhower campaign pledges, cast their ballots for his opponent. But they, like those who supported Eisenhower, are equally interested in compelling the new President to translate his promises into deeds.

What is required is that the American people, especially in the labor movement, observe the inauguration of the 34th President of the United States with outspoken demands that he now end the war in Korea and meet with Stalin to negotiate a peaceful settlement of differences.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

"DR. BELLA DODD was preceded on the platform by May Quinn, a public school teacher." What that sentence reveals! That sentence, in a news account of a luncheon of the so-called American Education Association, shows New York parents the exact nature of the current Board of Education witchhunts against Jewish teachers.

Bella Dodd, renegade from the progressive movement, is a stoop-pigeon aiding in the hounding and firing of teachers with long and honorable records in our schools.

May Quinn, her new associate, is an anti-Negro, anti-Jewish teacher who in her classroom in a Brooklyn public school during the war used a fascist leaflet with a slimy slur about Jews being the "first to get four tires" while others were "the first to die." She is the teacher who told her class that she "couldn't understand" why Negroes "want to go where they're not wanted." She is the teacher who told children that "Jews killed our God."

Tens of thousands of outraged parents presented petitions for May Quinn's ouster. She was denounced by the Brooklyn Jewish War Veterans, the NAACP, the Urban League, the Brooklyn Board of Rabbis. The United Parents Association called her "unfit to continue teaching."

Now she is embraced by Bella Dodd, prize stoop-pigeon of the Board of Education.

This revolting spectacle should certainly give new sections of the people an insight into the true nature of the current school witchhunts.

Housing Conference Spells Out Rent Control Law It Demands

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

State Senators Arthur Wachtel and Louis Peck, Bronx Democrats, brought praise from speakers at the recent citywide housing conference for bills on rent control they introduced in the current session of the legislature.

Sen. Wachtel's bills call for setting up a tenants' advisory board, with tenant representation, to the State Rent Commission; for eliminating the present amendment permitting 15 percent "voluntary" increases in two-year leases; for recontrol of rooming houses and hotels; for control of new and reconstructed buildings dating since Feb. 1, 1947, and for tightening dispossession and eviction loopholes in the present law.

Sen. Peck's measure would extend rent control to June 30, 1955, while other Democrats authored bills extending it to 1954 and '55.

The Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow proposed various amendments to the law, as well as urging that the law be continued for the duration of the housing shortage in New York City.

NET RETURN CLAUSE

The conference urged elimination of the 4 percent net return clause in the Rent Control Law which permits landlords to apply for rent boosts whenever property revenues fall below 4 percent of the assessed valuation. Delegates also moved for abolition of the 2 percent depreciation allowance for landlords.

This so-called 4 and 2 provision — actually a 6 percent profit-enacting clause in the law — has operated favorably for thousands of property owners who applied for heavy rent spirals under this section of the statute.

Proposed amendments to the rent law now being prepared in the legislature would boost the allowance for net returns on assessed valuation to 6 percent, which with the 2 percent depreciation claim permitted, would make for a total of 8 percent allowed landlords as "limits" on their assessed valuation returns.

But in fact, this 4 percent clause has always been closer to six and even as high as 12 percent for landlords.

LANDLORD'S FIGURES

A landlord whose apartment house is assessed at \$100,000 seeks a rent boost for 30 apartments now paying \$75 a month. His reason is apparent: The law permits him 4 percent on \$100,000 or \$4,000. He is allowed another \$2,000 for returns based on a 2 percent annual depreciation. His 30 apartments

bring him \$2,250 a month or \$27,000 annually. He contends that his 2 percent depreciation is actually 15 percent and uses a whole series of phony "services," "improvements," "plumbing expenses" and "installations" to demand a \$15,000 allowance on depreciation instead of \$2000.

The Commission uses the \$15,000 yardstick for depreciation against the \$4,000 net return on assessed valuation — ignoring the \$27,000 actual income from rents for the year — and permits a rent boost to make up the landlord's depreciation figures. This means an \$11,000 rent increase or as much as a \$36 monthly rent boost for the 30 families who will pay \$111 a month thereafter instead of \$75.

The conference recommended defeat of any provision which would allow an across-the-board rent increase.

VIOLATIONS

An amendment which would stop landlords from using housing violations as a pretext for evicting tenants and thus obtaining decontrol, cited as "a widespread landlord abuse," was recommended by the conference.

"Any landlord who evicts or attempts to evict a tenant illegally should be fined or receive a jail

sentence under present criminal law," according to one resolution passed by the 165 delegates to the conference. The tenant should be fully compensated, it added.

Pointing out that "discriminatory housing contributes to raising the rent level for all tenants," the conference went on record for an amendment, or passage of a new law, "to end all discrimination in housing." Stricter enforcement of the Wicks-Austin law against discrimination in publicly aided housing was urged.

The Rent Commission should be forced to list a landlord's name with the Dept. of Building and Housing for immediate criminal court action in any case where a violation has reduced services to tenants for 30 days or more, the conference declared in urging another amendment.

A Brooklyn Tenants Council delegate obtained a conference decision to study possible legislation to permit the city to make repairs on firetraps and take the cost out of rentals without going through the courts. She pointed out that since the notorious fire last June in Brooklyn which took the lives of seven Puerto Rican women and children, fires had taken eight more lives among Negro tenants of slum buildings.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Cross Country Walk for Peace!

THERE ARE ALL forms of expressions for peace popping out in our land! Right now as you read this, somewhere in the west at all, determined woman is 14 days on her way — by foot — across the country from Pacific to Atlantic in the interests of peace.

You may have seen her picture in one of the papers which carried the UP photo as she set out from Los Angeles. She carries a valise and wears a simple outfit of dark colored blouse and slacks. Across the blouse in large white letters are the words:

PEACE

PILGRIM

Her name is "Mildred." She comes from somewhere in New Jersey. Wishing only to be known as the Peace Pilgrim, she refuses to give her last name. She says she will reveal her identity when her mission is completed. Expenses for her trip have been donated by friends. Her reason for the trip? The hope that it will help call attention to the need for world peace.

"The world situation is grave," she told Los Angeles reporters as she started her 3,500 mile walk. "Unless we awake from our lethargy and push firmly and quickly away from chaos, all that we cherish will be destroyed in the holocaust which will descend."

Peace Notebook will try to get more information on the trip.

What Prominent Nebraskans Wish Most . . .

"NEBRASKANS WANT PEACE for New Year's Present" is a headline in the Omaha World-Herald. The story tells of the reactions of "the state's leaders in religious, civic and business affairs" to the question "What do you hope most from the year 1953?"

The story notes that "the thread that bound all responses was typified by the comment of Mrs. Harold Prince, chairman of the State Board of Control." Mrs. Prince said:

"I can express my wish for the year 1953 with one word, Peace. But if my wish is to be fulfilled, then the destinies of men must be guided once again by sanity, mercy, love, duty, forbearance."

Harold D. Strunk, McCook publisher and reclamation leader, called the question "one of the easiest I have ever had to answer. I believe the answer is in the hearts and minds today of America and perhaps the greater portion of the world—that is an honorable meeting of minds throughout the world designed for peace and return of our boys from Korea and other foreign countries where they are now in bloody conflict under what has been termed 'police action.' This, I sincerely believe, is the prayer of America."

Rabbi Myer S. Kripke of Omaha warned . . . if that global war comes, it will be disastrous to the point of destruction of everything we hold worth having, freedom, human dignity, civilization itself. So we pray earnestly for peace. But we couple our prayer with the exertion of all our efforts, all our gifts of statesmanship, wisdom, and vision to win through to peace, peace with justice and peace with honor.

Other prominent Nebraskans who stressed peace included Chris Abbott of Hyannis, rancher and businessman; Warren Wood of Cering, commander of the Nebraska National Guard, who said: "I am praying for world peace"; Rev. Raymond A. McConnell, pastor of the First Plymouth Congregational Church in Lincoln; Mary Kenny of Lincoln, who ran as a "favorite daughter," Presidential candidate in the primary last April, and who wish:

"First of all we would like to see an end to the Korean war."

Budenz Smears

Joseph Alsop, Sen. Chavez

Informers Louis Budenz charged Friday that syndicated columnist Joseph Alsop was "one of those who helped the Communist conspiracy," and that U. S. Senator Dennis Chavez, New Mexico Democrat, had also been "used" by the Communists.

Budenz's attacks came in the course of cross-examination by John J. Abt, counsel for the Communist Party, in a Board of Regents inquiry at the Supreme Court building, preparatory to listing the CP as a subversive organization under the Feinberg Law.

(In the Herald Tribune yesterday columnist Joseph Alsop demanded that the new Attorney General Herbert Brownell investigate Budenz and the other professional informers, to "protect our liberties.")

The hearing will continue at 10 a.m. Jan. 30 in Room 116, Supreme Court Building.

'Post'

(Continued from Page 3)
are Rebecca Iaka-Danon, Moiss David Benmaier, Victoria Moiss Levy, Astruch David Kalev, Nicim Aron Nicimov, Esther Aron Ishach, Pincus Avrom Komfortov, Israel Itzak Khaban—and many, many others.

In the interest of objective news we suggest that the Post print this list and the other Jews running for high office in the Bulgarian Peoples Republic. It is expected that most, if not all, of these candidates will be elected. Twenty-five is a pretty big representation for a country whose entire population is only seven million.

The same issue of this Bulgarian Jewish paper carries a large double-column announcement of a Chanukah celebration to be held in the capital of Bulgaria, Sofia. The announcement describes the forthcoming celebration as "an evening dedicated to the heroic Chanukah epic and the struggle of the people for peace on the holiday of Chanukah."

If the Post and its expert on "anti-Semitism," Joseph Lash, want any more material for their wild inventions we can always refer them to still more sources. This, however, should be enough for a start.

The Post was correct, however, about one thing. The names of those caught in the espionage ring were listed correctly. They are T. S. Christov, M. A. Strahilov, L. N. Christov, D. A. Scrafimov, K. A. Arnaudov, C. D. Ivanov, B. T. Usanov, N. H. Sapundiev, and B. I. Staanov.

The Sofia radio reported that the prosecutor had handed the court documents proving the guilt of all the accused.

Sub Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
phia Worker correspondent Walter Lowenfels, giving him a cake.

Philadelphians have gotten off to a good start in the circulation campaign, coming through with some 70 Worker subs and 29 for the Daily Worker last week alone.

In New Haven, some 100 readers of the paper from all over the state gathered at a birthday party for the paper. Here the birthday cake was for the Daily Worker. They heard Lester Rodney on the role of the paper in today's campaign for peace. A good many subs were gathered there, too, the exact number was still to be determined yesterday.

In New York, the first organized action of the campaign was a

DEAR READER

Insufficient postcards were returned to us to carry thru the sewing contest. To those who did respond, we ask you to call at Mill Ends Imports for a credit certificate which will be substantial and will be honored any time as cash.

MILL END IMPORTS

80 E. 11th St. — Room 206

Spring Suitings, Imported Cottons from Switzerland—Italy — Spring Coatings—Galore from \$1.95 yd.

JANUARY LINEN SALE

our stock is running low on imported Table Cloths, Dish Towels, Pillow Cases and Linen by the yard.

BUY NOW and SAVE

Bring this coupon and get 15 percent reduction on all items

STANLEY THEATRE

Broadway and 42nd St. (at 41 and 43 Sts.)

'World-Telly'

(Continued from Page 3)
of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

The articles in Pravda (issues of Nov. 23 and Nov. 16) dealt with life in the collective and state farms and in industry of Biro-Bidjan. Among other things, the articles noted a new high in production.

Question for the Telly inventors: How do you get a rise in production with "half the population arrested" and "only a few" persons remaining in Biro-Bidjan?

NO. 2

Whopper number two from the Snell - Weinrauch partnership: "There no longer is any high official in the Soviet Union who is a Jew."

Yesterday's New York Times (page two, column five) reports on nominations to local Soviets in the USSR. "Among the prominent members of the government who have been nominated thus far at Moscow election meetings," the Times lists among such such figures as Stalin, Molotov, Beria, Voroshilov—the name of Lazar M. Kaganovich. Kaganovich is a Jew, an old Bolshevik who was reelected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party at the 19th Congress in October.

Other Jews elected to the Central Committee at that Congress were L. Mekhlis and D. J. Rayzer.

In addition, the only Soviet citizens to win a Stalin peace prize is Ilya Ehrenburg, a Jew.

One of the younger and most popular novelists whose work is being widely read in the Soviet Union is a Jew—Kazekovich.

One can go on and on. But so will the firm of Snell and Weinrauch, specialists in production of lies out of wholecloth.

meeting of 35 trade union freedom of the press committee representatives Thursday evening. They heard a powerful address by Pittman on the efforts of American big business to disorient the working-class with its tales of "anti-Semitism" in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The conference decided to go after 2,500 subs in the current campaign, 150 of them for the Daily Worker. Another 500 dailies and 300 Workers are to be circulated in the shops. It also proposed to organize a birthday celebration in three or four weeks, at which several hundred unionists would have the chance to greet the paper.

Some 30 subs were brought in at the union conference, of which three were for the Daily Worker. The gathering honored three unionists—two garment workers and one fur worker—who have done outstanding work in advancing circulation.

In Memory

of

Charles Krumbein

—HARRY and ANN

Crime Probe

(Continued from Page 1)
society from 1947 to 1951 was just a small part of the graft the company paid out to "have no labor trouble." The new total admitted by the company came to \$10,530 for the period.

• Heard Mario Frullano, member of ILA Local 1277 tell how a gang led by business agent Paul Crissali of the local jumped him and kicked him in the groin, incapacitating him for six weeks, because he demanded the union do something for the dues the members pay.

'WORST EXHIBITION'

"I think this is the worst exhibition I have ever seen," said Judge Proskauer as the story of De Brizi's local unfolded.

Franklin was first on the stand. It was brought out that since he was secretary-treasurer of the local in 1937, neither a banking account nor real books were kept. A woman in the office of the local collects the dues brought in by the longshoremen (at \$9 a quarter) and turns the money over to De Brizi who, in turn, takes care of all expenses, giving the balance "if there is a balance," to Franklin who kept it in a cookie jar at home.

Four full-time officers at \$90 a week and \$25 expenses are now kept up by the local of some 600 members. The union has been in the red in 1951 with an income of \$32,500 and expenses of \$33,850.

An example of the sort of bills the local is burdened with was \$500 given to each of five delegates for expenses at the Atlantic district conference held in New York City in July, 1951. On top of that was a bill for \$937 to Hotel Commodore for entertainment of delegates and guests.

Theodore Kiendl read a list of such other expenses like \$300 to De Brizi's son Charles for alleged "services" and a half dozen dinners to assorted ILA officers.

Franklin said he never questioned how De Brizi spent the money, but listed what he ordered in the "cash book." Asked where the book was Franklin said he had been "trying hard to locate it, but just couldn't." He admitted a bank account was opened recently but refused to concede it was because of the probe.

Asked if he was not aware of De Brizi's criminal record since 1920, including more than a score of arrests, and many convictions, Franklin said he never asked him about it.

De Brizi said he was equally ignorant of Franklin's police record. On all financial matters, he passed the buck to Franklin.

Asked by Proskauer whether he didn't think it was wrong to squander longshoremen's money, De Brizi said: "The longshoremen approved it, they never stopped it."

Confronted with a small book supposed to cover minutes of Local 920, De Brizi admitted he was unable to find any reference to

In memory of our dear

EVA LAKE

DIED JAN. 20, 1940

—Mary, Sid, Sidney

IN MEMORY OF

CHARLES KRUMBEIN

JANUARY 20, 1947

His work lives on to inspire us in our effort to win the masses to hasty permanent peace and socialism.

MARGARET AND FRIENDS

action by the members authorizing the expenses for entertainment or payment of \$1,750 for DeBrizi's legal defense before the Crime Commission.

When Kiendl confronted De Brizi with checks and receipts for money paid to him in February and July of certain years he became confused. He shouted he "can't help it" if stevedoring companies give him gifts.

"I didn't ask for them—they deliberately brought it in a Christmas envelope and put it on my desk," he said.

Shown that the Pittston Co. alone paid DeBrizi \$700, Proskauer asked, "Don't you know the Pittston Co. paid you this money to have peace on the docks?"

"No sir," replied De Brizi as his attorney, Louis Waldman, looked on.

It was Daniel K. Keogh, secretary-treasurer of the Pittston Stevedoring Co., who corrected last December's testimony to show \$10,530 was paid out in bribes, in place of the listed \$2,065. Among the undisclosed payments, it was brought out was \$50 a ship deal that netted \$725 to Barney (Cock-eye) Brown, business agent of Local 1478, and \$725 to Tony (Cheese) Marchito, business agent, Local 1247, over a period. Both are ex-convicts of note. Another \$1,050 went to the late Jack Giblen of Local 856 in the form of \$50 a week.

'NO LABOR TROUBLE'

"What did Giblen do for this money?" interrupted Judge Proskauer.

"We paid Giblen \$50 a week and we had no labor trouble," replied Keogh.

"You paid him so you won't have labor trouble?" pressed the chairman.

"Yes, sir."

The nameless Negro longshoreman, a father of four children, was the first New York dockster to tell the story of a rank and filer. The committee has so far found it very hard to get working dockers to stand up and risk the consequences.

"Joe," a longshoreman for eight years was explaining the contents of his little address book containing the names of "kickback clubs" operating on the waterfront. In one case it was a basement in the home of a Brooklyn kickback operator where 40 or 50 men would come to "shape" instead of, as required by the ILA constitution, at the waterfront. They'd get a red disk from the kickback operator's wife in return for a dollar fee to the club. The disk would pass the holder to a pier to work. At one time, "Joe" said, he wasn't hired, and had to fight to get his dollar back.

He told of another such operation catering, it appeared, mainly to Negroes that operated off a Harlem corner where the men similarly paid a "club fee."

In one case he was fortunate to have a steady gang job, which he obtained through "Club Jarka." But the hatch boss had to be paid handsomely for the privilege. He said that last year, until fired in August, he paid the hatch boss \$35 in cash, and brought at least a dozen pints of "Old Overholt," the brand he prefers, and many drinks at bars. Finally, said "Joe," he began to object to such expenses out of the skimpy budget for his family of six, and the hatch boss discovered he had someone else who needs the job and "Joe" was out.

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 1)
bers of trade unions, leading clergymen, and others.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—One hundred and fifty leading attorneys here cabled their support of the clemency plea of Emanuel Bloch, defense attorney in the Rosenberg case. Headed by Paul Villard, nationally known lawyer, the attorneys said the fight for clemency was heroic and humane.

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 1)
to the court they asked that testimony by the prosecution witness John Lautner concerning Pettis Perry be read to them.

Among the documentary exhibits examined by the jury were "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union"; "Left Wing Communism," by Lenin; "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky" by Lenin; and 19 issues of the Marxist magazine, "Political Affairs."

Attorneys for the defense and government were kept busy from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m. isolating the passages in "Political Affairs" which were part of the evidence in the case. The magazine requested by the jury covered 1945 to 1950, and the articles and resolutions in the magazine are estimated to constitute about 40 percent of the documentary evidence. The jury had previously examined seven other copies of the magazine.

Shortly after the jury had received the batch of Marxist magazines they sent a communication to the judge requesting testimony by Lautner concerning George Blake Chamey.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

STAFF MEMBER of the Worker and family desperately need four-five room apt. in Manhattan. Phone AL 4-7954, ext. 12.

OFFICE WORKER WANTED

EXPERIENCED office worker needed. Full-time, apply in person, 35 East 13th St., 8th fl. Business manager.

POSITION WANTED

YOUNG art student, desires job in craft factory or shop, knowledge of art crafts, experienced sales woman, and bookkeeper. Write Box 10, Daily Worker.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN—Classes for beginners start Jan. 22, at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members, dues \$6c weekly. Don't write for information, come and register, \$1.50 registration fee. Non-profit organization. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra at 104 E. 14th St., nr. 4th Ave., N.Y.C.

APPLIANCES

SALAD BOWLS—Birch, Mahogany, Walnut, assorted sizes and shapes—value up to \$25. Spec. \$3.95 to \$9.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. Free 30-minute parking.

IMPORTED Stainless Steel Flatware. Rated Best by Independent Consumer Research Orgn. 4 Pk. Plate Setting, Reg. \$9.10. Spec. \$5.85. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819—30-minute free parking.

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Poems From Readers On Injustice in Our Land

CALL TO ACTION

During the past few weeks we have received more than 75 poems by readers of the paper dealing with the Rosenbergs, Rosalie Ingram, Collis English and other heroes of our time. Some of these have already been published on this page.

Below is another selection of the best of the poems.

We are proud of these contributions. The professional poets may be silent on the great issues of our time, but our readers are expressing what's in their hearts and minds. More power to them!

—Feature Editor.

To the Murderers of Collis English

So the I's are crisply dotted
and the period's in its place
and finis is neatly blotted
on the Collis English Case.

So the record has been filed
uncluttered in detail:
"Collis English passed away
in a Mercer County jail."

Are you resting well Your Honor
since you sent him to his grave?
Are you breathing free Your Mercy
since you crushed his heart so
brave?

Is your mind at peace Your Master
as pain gnaws his mother's breast
where winged dreams for a loving
son
once sweetly came to nest.

Are you at ease now
as grief grips his sister's hand
and tears for all our blood-stained
years
fall on this tortured land.

Oh mark this well you satans:
we count each murdered brother
we count each weeping orphan
each jailed and beaten mother
each perjured case
each lyncher's face
each wronged and hounded son—
we blend our might we Black and
white
for Reckoning Day's Begun!

—HTP.

Clemency

"Little children, sweet and gay,
Carousel is running,
Hurry, hurry, get your place
Or you'll surely be too late."
Singing Game

Endlessly circling
the near-White House-pavement

the heart-beat of history
heard in our tread

Our Rosenberg placards*
Maccabean torches

lighting the crossroads
of Washington's storm

Across our proud chests
lavaliers made of cardboard

marked with the hope
of two innocent lives

resounding through factories,
government chambers,
farms, kitchens, schools,
houses of prayer

Through Britain, France, India,
Germany, Africa,
Canada, Israel,
back to Times Square

Stronger the heart-beat
Our circle expanding

Standing in dignity
Mankind responds!

—Edith Segal.

Who will take up the fiery pen today,
To flame with zeal, the thought-parched minds again
With simple truths, that want for man to say
And buried lie 'neath heaps of charred bone?
Who'll iron bars with righteous wrath decry,
And beat against stone walls till they would crumble,
Where shackled peace and justice wounded lie
Awaiting what can be a mighty rumble?
These times cry for a Zola and a Paine,
When blood runs hot at lawlessness expounded.
Can we sit by and wait for them in vain
Whilst men of conscience hunted are, and hounded?
But should no one come forth whom mankind needs,
The people must write hist'ry through their deeds.

—Esther Ellay.

CLEARED

(Dedicated to the Rosenbergs)

The world feels sorry for the death of these,
The shoemaker, the fish-peddler—good men
Electrocuted (men who walked in peace)
Because they wandered in a beastly den:
They stood for goodness, beauty, freedom, love,
There is no profit in such state as this,
They clashed with gangs of cut-throats, drove on drove,
Who drew a bead, made sure they would not miss.
The good folk, in great numbers, stood confused,
They were not certain: Were they Guilty? Not?
Today they know, and many who refused
To intervene, feel shame that's burning, hot.
Too late. Such case now pends. Shall they be spared?
Or shall men break what cannot be repaired?

—A. Strong

A Song for Rosalie McGee

For Rosalie a song is a fair gift
For she is all a human song should
be:

A melody devoted to uplift
Her people's harassed strivings to
be free.

She hums a hymn of longing for
her loved ones

The while the passion of her
widow's dirge

Does with symphonic outrage
shake the mood

Of ev'ry listener. Deep chords
emerge

Identifying man with man. You
hear

Her charge the hangman stays his
evil acts

Nor call forth tragedy to quell his
fear

Nor brutalize his own young with
these facts.

Inspired by the valor of her dream
Her hymn evolves a battle cry for
theme.—T. R.

A Student

The Rosenbergs Must Live

By Akira Sanbonmatsu
America, speak out!

The Rosenbergs must live!

For the April wind and for spring,
for all the colors of life and for all

that lives,
for the summer night and for the

supper prayer,
for Michael and Robbie,

They must live!

For the simple beauty of the
sweetpea.

For the child just born,
For all that walks, stands, turns,

hums, builds and plants,
For all that breathes, loves and

laughs,
For all the hopes that live and

never die,
They must live!

The Rosenbergs must live!
Speak out, America! Speak out!

(Akira Sanbonmatsu is a Japanese American who with his family was confined to prison barracks "relocation" camps during World War II)



Rosalie Ingram and one of her sons

Song of Hope

—To the Men of the Pongam
Massacre who sang and died
and gave courage to the
world.

Let the bells ring, let the bells
ring

Men to all men shall honor give
Let the bells ring, let the bells
ring

Fear and war are dead, Children,
live!

Let the gong sound, Let the gong
sound

Peace is king! Men do not fear
men

Let the gong sound, let the gong
sound

Men are free! All men sing amen.

Let all men sing, let all men
sing

The meek shall rise and sing
again

Let all men sing, let all men
sing

The strong protect the weak again

Ring out O bells, Ring out O bells
Men will never fear men again

Ring out O bells, Ring out O bells
Peace on Earth and Good Will to
Men!

—Saul Cross

Calif. CIO Chiefs To Propose Witchhunt Unit

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11. — Leadership of the California CIO Council has once again announced its intention of competing with the veteran witchhunters in California's legislature.

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California CIO Industrial Union Council, said today the council will again seek creation of a state "anti-subversive" commission at the state level.

The council had a similar "Little McCarran" bill introduced at the 1951 session, but it died along with similar measures that originated with the veteran Tenney-Levering-Burns school of repressive legislation.

Despol argues his commission would provide "an effective means for combatting subversives" while at the same time safeguarding civil liberties.

No Exorbitant Bail in Case of Accused Nazi

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12. — California victims of political prosecution under Smith and McCarran Act proceedings, who have faced bail demands ranging to \$75,000 and \$100,000 compared their cases with the \$5,000 "nominal bail" set in the arrest of German-born heiress Irene Albert, suspected wartime agent of Adolf Hitler.

Miss Albert was free as a song bird (she allegedly warbled for propaganda broadcasts over Nazi radios) on the \$5,000 bond, while a federal grand jury here pondered a "mass of evidence" assertedly linking her to the Hitler regime during 1941 and '42.

She was picked up at the swanky ranch home of her mother, at Palm Springs.

The \$5,000 bond was set by U.S. Commissioner Howard V. Calverley, the same Commissioner who in the past had set bail on California political prisoners so high that the U.S. Supreme Court ruled it exorbitant.

Miss Albert didn't even have to go to court. U.S. Deputy Marshals took her to Calverley's home at Covina, in San Gabriel valley, for the perfunctory bail fixing.

Miss Albert was charged with lying to U.S. Vice-Consul John M. Cavanaugh in Munich, Germany, on June 4, 1946, when she applied for and received a passport to return to the U.S.

A naturalized American citizen, she was accused in the information of stating to Cavanaugh she had never been in the employ of a foreign power. In reality, the complaint said, "she had been employed by the German Reich" during the time Hitler was at war with the U.S.

Miss Albert, the government has alleged, turned her talents during the war years to playing the guitar and singing for Hitler short wave radio beamed to South American countries.

Union-Shop Pacts Signed for 56,000 In Rail Shops

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14 (FP). — Union shop agreements covering 56,000 non-operating employees on four major railroads were signed here Jan. 12.

J. A. Keller, spokesman for the AFL craft unions involved, said the agreements affect employees of the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis-San Francisco, Wabash and Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroads. All non-operating employees of the roads will be required to become union members within 60 days after Feb. 1, when the agreements go into effect.

Registration Provisions for Foreign Born

Because of the large number of inquiries reaching its officer, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born yesterday issued the following statement concerning the registration and fingerprinting provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, which went into effect on Dec. 24.

(1) Non-citizens who have been registered and fingerprinted at any time in the past do NOT have to be registered or fingerprinted again. Most non-citizens were registered and fingerprinted in 1940 under the Alien Registration Act of 1940. Non-citizens who have never been registered and fingerprinted in the past are required to be registered and fingerprinted before Jan. 23.

(2) All non-citizens are required to have on their person at all times their Alien Registration Card. Non-citizens who have lost their Alien Registration Receipt Card can obtain a new one by making a special application with the Immigration paying the required fee.

(3) During January, all non-citizens must notify the Attorney General of their current address on special forms that will be available at all post offices after Jan. 1 (This is in addition to the registration and fingerprinting program.)

(4) In addition, all non-citizens must notify the Attorney General of any change in address within 10 days after moving from one place to another. Special forms for this purpose are available at all post-offices.

All persons requiring additional information or assistance are urged to get in touch with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 West 26th St., New York 10, in person or by mail.

The Committee announced also that in addition, to providing advice and assistance to all non-citizens affected by the new law, it is also campaigning for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law and its substitution by a democratic and humane immigration and nationality policy in keeping with American traditions.

Speedup Boss In Dodge Plant Is Slowed Down

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—Fred Kuffer, big boss in department 101, Dodge main plant's machine shop, thought he could bull-whip the workers into increased speedup on the 1953 model. The workers handled him in typical auto worker style. He told them they could not go to the toilets. The workers told the company if Kuffer came near the job or out of his office they would stop working. He came out and they stopped working.

No matter how much he raved and hollered the workers just gave him the hard looks and told him to run the operation himself.

Kuffer is now hidden somewhere in the back of the company's office, and the workers say he'd better not come out or they will stop every time.

Out at the Dodge Nine Mile Road engine plant the company recently fired a Negro worker because he took a healthy and justified poke at a white supremacist who kicked him.

When the workers in the Negro worker's department learned of this unjust firing, the second shift stopped work in protest.

Not only are the workers not going to stand for such unjust firing of a fellow unionist; but they hold no brief for a white worker, now fired too, who kicked the Negro worker, claiming he thought it was "someone else."

Labor Prepares for Albany Hearing Jan. 29 on Workmen's Compensation

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Labor and the monopolists will come to grips on Workmen's Compensation in the 1953 Legislature when the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions hold hearings Jan. 27 on proposed amendments aimed at crippling this law.

Harold Carmo, State CIO executive secretary and its legislative representative here, declared Friday he would demand a state

N.Y. Demo Chief Vows Fight to Keep Rent Lid

New York Democrats "will vigorously oppose" weakening of the State Rent Control Law, and will fight against the "unsound" Hughes-Brees Law which cripples unemployment insurance, according to newly-elected State chairman Richard H. Balch.

Balch told a gathering of Young Democrats the Hughes-Brees Law is a "raid" by employers on the Unemployment Insurance Fund, insisted such raids must be stopped. He urged, instead, broadening of benefits for unemployed and sick workers.

He assailed the federal McCarran-Walters Law and said it would be a "major target" of State Democrats.

In the state, he attacked the Condon-Wadlin Law prohibiting public workers from striking, and said his party would seek "arbitration machinery" to replace it.

Other measures for which he said his party would strive included permanent personal registration, vote for 18-year-olds and other electoral reforms.

He attacked the Dewey machine in the state as "ruthless" and "dictatorial," run by the "iron hand" of Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

probe into private insurance carriers involved in workmen's compensation cases.

Labor is alarmed that the big business "surveys" and pressures that preceded passage of the Hughes-Brees Law in 1950 is now being used in a drive to cripple Workmen's Compensation and that Associated Industries, the Chamber of Commerce, utilities and insurance trusts are mobilizing for the Jan. 27 hearing.

Last Wednesday the State CIO released its legislative program which included:

Workmen's compensation:

Creation of an exclusive state insurance fund to abolish excessive charges, commissions and profiteering by private insurance companies and use the savings to increase disability benefits; increase weekly benefits to meet "living costs" to a maximum of "at least" \$40 a week and a minimum of \$25 (except when weekly earnings are less than that); and extension of compulsory coverage to include household and farm workers.

The CIO proposed a state investigation into private insurance companies covering workmen's compensation. "We will show," said Hollander, "extensive abuses and extravagances."

Benefit Changes

The disability benefit program (which covers workers absent from jobs because of sickness at home; workmen's compensation involves injuries or illnesses sustained in the place of employment) called for changes from a \$26 maximum weekly benefit as it is

now to \$35 with dependency benefits of \$4 weekly to each of three dependents. CIO leaders also demanded that the present 13-week sickness benefit period be extended to 26 weeks and that the whole sickness insurance fund be integrated with unemployment insurance.

Other CIO legislative proposals were a state minimum wage law of \$1.25 an hour, a state health insurance system, aid to education with state purchase of 10 available television wave lengths for school purposes, strong improvements in civil rights laws, repeal of the Condon-Wadlin anti-strike law, and revision of legislative procedures to eliminate "traditional end-of-season confusion and disorder, with split sessions for introduction of bills, debate and consideration of action taken by the governor."

OPPOSSES AGENCY

While not acting on proposed transit authority bills offered by Mayor Impellitteri and Republican higher-fare advocates, CIO president Louis Hollander said he opposed such an agency.

The conference urged a "comprehensive" investigation of the state's judicial system, approved permanent personal registration with "adequate safeguards against fraud" and asked for an "accelerated program to provide sufficient decent housing within reach of low and middle-income wage earners."

ALP PROGRAM

Arthur Schutler, ALP executive secretary, warned today the Joint Legislative Committee intends on Jan. 29 to "unwrap a committee report which will signal a determined effort to weaken Workmen's Compensation and to reduce the liability of large employers."

He announced the ALP at the hearing will urge:

- Workmen's compensation of a minimum of \$25 a week, a maximum of \$40, and a \$4 dependency benefit up to three dependents.
- Payments to injured workers for time lost through attendance at compensation hearings.
- Employers to provide compensation insurance exclusively through a State Insurance Fund.
- Tighter industrial safety rules.

CP STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF COURSES IN MARXISM

Registration for the Jefferson School's winter term which opened yesterday, is urged by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, in a statement emphasizing the importance of theory. The statement follows:

The announcement that the life of the Jefferson School is in peril because of low enrollment must be of grave concern to the labor-progressive movement of our city. The study of the working-class science of Marxism-Leninism, which the Jefferson School makes possible, is a most practical task, a necessary part of the fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

In the U. S., the philosophy of pragmatism, which exalts practicalness and negates theory, has seriously hampered the working class. The idea that we can accomplish things only by action, without any theory, must be rejected. The great tasks facing the labor-progressive movement and our Party can be fulfilled only through a correct unity of theory and practice.

Marxist-Leninist theory gives the working-class confidence; it explains why it is the class to which the future belongs; it shows its leadership alone can save the nation from catastrophe and ruin; it shows how the working class alone is capable of uniting the democratic masses to check the war drive of the profit-mad monopolists. Marxist-Leninist theory shows the correct line for the working class today, enables it to see the interrelationship between present-day events and the course of developments tomorrow.

Theory is of inestimable value in aiding the development of the broadest unity of action of the working class, the Negro people and democratic forces for an immediate "cease-fire" in Korea; for Taft-Hartley repeal; for federal FEPC; for tax and price reduction; for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration law and the Smith and McCarran Acts.

Theory is of inestimable value in infusing socialist consciousness among the workers and hence strengthening and advancing labor's role as leader in the fight to check the drive to fascism and war. Hence an understanding of theory multiplies manifold the ef-

fectiveness of every militant worker.

Small wonder the war-bent monopolists and their Republican and Democratic henchmen and the Social-democratic and labor reformist flunkies are waging such a violent campaign of distortion and vilification of Marxism-Leninism.

No progressive, party or non-party, can consider himself a Marxist unless he gives a minimum of one night a week for the organized study of Marxism-Leninism. It is an essential part of the struggle for peace, democracy and economic security.

The Jefferson School is an independent, non-partisan institution, dedicated to the teaching of the working class science of Marxism-Leninism. Its faculty represents the finest examples of the working class and the progressive intelligentsia in our country. Since its birth nine years ago, it has made a splendid contribution to the labor and progressive movement.

It is in this light that all progressive, party and non-party, should regard registration for winter term classes at the Jefferson School, taking along with them shopmates, fellow trade-union and mass organization members, neighbors and friends.

Seek 100,000 Signers to Rent Control Pleas

Petitions supporting a tenants' delegation to Albany to save rent control and strengthen existing laws are being circulated by the New York Tenant Welfare and Consumer Councils. Their goal is 100,000 names.

Meanwhile the Manhattan Tenant Councils called for public hearings on rent control, in a message to D. Mallory Stephens, chairman, State Rent Commission.

Mrs. Estelle Quin, executive secretary of the Manhattan councils, welcomed the demand for strict rent control voiced by the New York State CIO legislative conference in Albany earlier this week, and statements by Assemblyman Eugene F. Bannigan and Sen. Francis J. Mahoney that they will support strong rent control.

The Manhattan councils, numbering 15, announced they will distribute 50,000 leaflets calling on tenants to organize their own houses and send delegates to Albany. Similar activity has been initiated by Councils in Brooklyn, Bronx and Queens.

Several thousand petitions, each bearing 17 signatures, have been filled in Manhattan, said Mrs. Quin.

In Washington Heights, said Mrs. Miriam Tobias, the tenants' goal of 1,000 petitions will be doubled. Mauricio Torres, for example, filled three petitions, in the first few days of the campaign, at a corner grocery. Besides signing, grocery customers contributed \$4 toward sending a delegate to Albany.

In the First Avenue Tenants Council a 74 year-old member in one evening obtained 17 signatures and collected \$11.84.

The Harlem Tenants council executive board, meeting last night with 30 attending, set a goal of 3,000 signatures.

1,500 Ask Repeal of Walter-McCarran

SEATTLE, Jan. 18. — Fifteen hundred persons—most of them members of Cannery Workers Local 37—have signed petitions to President Truman calling for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act, union president Chris Mensalvas announced this week.

The bulk of the signatures were secured in California.

The petition declared that "the implementation of the Walter-McCarran Act, Public Law 414, is a direct attack upon the rights of some 3,000 Filipino-Americans who have worked in the Alaska canned salmon industry for the past 25 to 30 years."

2 EISENSTEIN CLASSICS
"POTEMKIN"
(SEEDS OF FREEDOM)
ALEXANDER NEVSKY
7-14-53

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A. B. MAGIL

• Questions and Answers

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MONDAY, JANUARY 26

7:30 P.M. — Admission 35 cents

Daily Worker
17, 1953
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A Message

from William L. Patterson

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